

HALE BROS. & CO.

Starting Though Our Boom,

—YET—

GRADUALLY GAINING STRENGTH AS IT ADVANCES!

THE

Numerous Bargains

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Each standing upon its own merit, and each bargain in itself going to make up the grand total, and increasing the impetus already given, makes it appear as though the force of a thousand tons were at the lever's end, bearing down and compelling this STUPENDOUS SALE to rise and move onward and upward,

UNTIL OUR IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IS DISPOSED OF!

THIS IS THE MIGHTIEST EVOLUTION

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, Etc.,

—AND—

THE MOST REMARKABLE SALE OF ALL!

We make it known to you that we are in the midst of our most successful CLEARANCE SALE; that we are giving many more and greater bargains than ever before. We do not hesitate to proclaim this as an actual truth, and we expect it to be demonstrated only by a personal visit from you.

We have customers daily wondering why it is that we can give so much GREATER BARGAINS than any other house. We can only say:

FIRST—Because we buy our goods cheaper.

SECOND—We give greater bargains during this sale than at any other time.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

—AND—

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Proceedings in Congress—A Government Vessel Disabled—The Mexican Treaty in the Cabinet—Postoffice Committee Dismissed—The Naval Appropriation Bill—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the Senate today, after an unsuccessful attempt by McMillan to have considered the resolution respecting the inadequacy of the water supply in the District of Columbia, the tariff bill was taken up and the paragraph embracing potato, corn and rice starch was considered.

Hall moved to make the duty on potato and corn starch two cents per pound. Agreed to.

The rate on rice and other starches was left at two and one-third cents per pound, as in the bill.

The Senate then passed to the consideration of the cotton and cotton goods schedule.

Chilcott interrupted to present the credentials of Tabor, elected from Colorado, and he was sworn in, and took his seat.

Consideration was then resumed of the cotton schedule.

A vote showed no quorum, although forty-four Senators were present, and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

No changes were made in the liquor schedule.

In the House the tariff bill was again taken up, the previous amendment being that offered by Carter of Pennsylvania, to increase the duty on tanning bark from ten to twenty per cent. ad valorem.

After a debate, certain amendments were agreed to—95 to 74. The clause now reads: "Extract of bark and other bark now used for dyeing and tanning, not otherwise provided for in this Act, twenty per cent. ad valorem."

A spirited debate ensued upon the question of a quorum voting on the amendment to the tariff clause, during which Mills of Texas charged Aldrich of Illinois with uttering a falsehood, but subsequently retracted the remark.

The clause relative to varnish was then agreed upon.

The clerical schedule having been completed, the committee rose, and the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the Public Printer to remove certain materials from the Government printing house.

The House then adjourned.

Agents of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads are working industriously to get action this session on the House bill to authorize the Southern Pacific and other companies to consolidate, and form a continuous line.

The report accompanying the House bill says: By the Acts of March 3, 1871, and May 2, 1872, Congress authorized the construction of a line from the waters of the Red river, in Louisiana, to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, with an extension to San Francisco; the main line to be built by the Texas Pacific, and the San Francisco connection by the Southern Pacific.

The road was required to be built simultaneously from both ends to the meeting point. The natural topographical difficulties were such that the meeting point, located at the crossing of the lower Mississippi near the mouth of the lower Mississippi, was actually made near the Rio Grande, at the western boundary of Texas, the Texas Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Company to construct the respective portions of the work as might be conveniently constructed from that end, with the understanding that the respective portions of the work should be operated, so far as the public and the Government were concerned, as one continuous road.

The same Acts authorized the consolidation of the respective portions of the road as might be built on the prescribed route along the thirty-second parallel, under the name and style of the Texas Pacific Company, and which was open to those companies at this time.

The greater part of the line having been built from the west coast eastward, and direct connections to the Gulf and the lower Mississippi having been secured by the same parties for the same general purpose, it becomes more appropriate that the consolidation should be under such name, style and title as those companies may themselves select.

MATTERS BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Judiciary Committee has listened for several days to Judge J. Black's argument against the proposed anti-polygamy legislation, and for the present has dropped the discussion of the law, although it is doubtful if that subject will be again taken up this session, although some fresh cases of irregular certification of lands to railroad companies have been brought to the notice of the committee.

One important question now pending in this committee is held back awaiting action by the Senate. This is in regard to the bill to bring the telegraph companies under the same rules as those governing the railroad companies as common carriers.

A subcommittee, consisting of Judge Payson and Representatives Toombs and Logan, has been examining this question, and are ready to report upon it, Messrs. Payson and Toombs favoring the purpose of the bill. It had been reported upon favorably, and Senator Logan, who has it in charge, will try to call it up in the morning.

It is expected that if the bill passes the Senate it can be passed in the House. The object of the bill is to prevent discrimination in rates by a telegraph company against messages which have been sent part of the distance by a rival company, and line, and which must be transmitted the remainder, or some part of the distance, over the first company's line.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The California delegation in Congress will make a strong effort to have an amendment made to the naval appropriation bill while it is in a state that will secure an appropriation for the completion of the Mare Island yard, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The bill as it passed the House appropriates \$450,000 for putting machinery in one of the monitors, no particular one being designated, although it is generally understood that the Puritan is the one to which the money will be applied.

Sensors Miller and Farley and Representatives Berry and Howe, who are members of the Navy to-morrow, and ask him to set the documents before the Finance Committee, recommending one of these things: That the appropriation made in the House bill be applied to the Monitor on the Monitor; that an appropriation of \$450,000 be made for each of the monitors, or that, outside of the appropriation in the House bill, a special appropriation of \$450,000 be kept for the Monitor.

LICENSES RESTORED AND REVOKED.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels further considered, to-day the case of Ohio river pilot Long, in charge of the steamer Lomas on the 18th of July last, when she ran into and sank the excursion steamer Scotia near Steubenville. Pilot Long's license was revoked by the District Inspector, on account of his alleged negligence and incompetency in bringing about the collision. The Board of Inspectors find that Long acted in strict conformity with the rules established by the Government, therefore his license should be restored.

David C. Keller, late pilot of the steamer Scotia, failed to perform his duty. He ignored both rules and regulations Nos. 1 and 2 for the government of pilots navigating Western rivers, and that therefore he was clearly responsible for the disaster, and the Board therefore recommends that his license be revoked.

THE LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It recommends an appropriation of \$2,039,800, an increase of \$49,000 compared with last year. The increase in the amount appropriated is mainly due to the necessary provision for the increased membership of Congress, and to the fact that the next is a long congressional session.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

The Senate Postoffice Committee to-day decided to postpone till the next session for consideration of bill 1170, to regulate rates of postage on second-class mail matter at letter offices. The bill proposed to fix the rate of postage on second-class publications deposited at letter-carrier offices at two cents

per pound. The Postoffice Committee are much dissatisfied with the action of the Appropriations Committee in forestalling them by appending to the Postoffice appropriation bill matters of legislation properly within the jurisdiction of the Postoffice Committee, and to-day's action is due to this feeling, rather than to any opposition to the bill in question.

THE RANGER DISABLED.

A telegram has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Phillips, commanding the Ranger, saying that the vessel is now at San Diego, en route to San Francisco, but that, as her machinery is disabled and she can make but slow progress under sail, it is uncertain when she will reach her destination until some vessel is sent to her aid.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Calhoun to-day introduced in the House a bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred by contestants and contestants' counsel in contested election cases of the Forty-seventh Congress. The amount aggregates \$63,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The legislative appropriation bill agreed by the committee to-day provides an appropriation of \$28,120, for a Mint office at San Francisco, \$28,120, for a Mint office at Carson, \$28,120, for a Mint office at Nevada, \$28,120, for a Mint office at Oregon, \$28,120.

MINOR NOTES.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was devoted to considering the Mexican treaty. All the members were present.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized Kreson to move that the Senate Nicaragua bill, as amended, be substituted for the House bill, wherever the latter is taken up in the House.

Senator-elect Tabor, of Colorado, has arrived in advance of his credentials.

Frank B. Conger, son of Senator Conger, of Michigan, is the Assistant Postmaster of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Teller has reaffirmed his previous declaration, to the effect that a contestant to a timber culture entry must file his application at the date of the contest, to obtain status as a contestant.

A MICHIGAN ROMANCE.

A romance recently came to light in which a Keel Ridge man, who was kidnapped by a band of robbers, and his parents after an absence of nearly twenty years. The facts in the case, withholding names, are about as follows: The hero of the romance was playing on the dockage at Montreal nearly twenty years ago, when he was kidnapped by a band of robbers, and he was stowed away in the hold of a vessel about to sail, by the Captain, who had taken a fancy to him. He remained with his kidnappers for some years, but was finally left to shift for himself. Becoming tired of the life of a vagabond, he sailed for New York harbor and started for the West, settling finally at the Keel Ridge mine, where he has been in the employ of the mining company for some time. Some weeks since a family of strangers left the mine, and the hero of the romance, who had been in the employ of the mining company for some time, was taken to the house of the burg, and were directed to the house of the hero of the romance, who had been in the employ of the mining company for some time.

THE WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

The wheat harvest of Victoria this year is likely to be very light. The Melbourne Leader speaks of it as follows: "Our reports of the harvest prospects in Victoria are not very encouraging. The season has been so late as last season's position was, this threatens to be even worse. Throughout the districts lying on the northern side of the dividing range, the rainfall received during the early part of the year, although light, distributed itself so regularly as to bring vegetation away in a manner that gave it a flourishing appearance. Up to the end of August prospects were really good, and had September proved an ordinarily wet month the crops and pastures would have made progress about the average. That month, however, turned out dry, and has been followed by the heat of October, which has gone almost without a shower. Frosts and hot winds have come instead of rain, and the process described by the farmers of 'the crops growing back into the ground' has set in with alarming rapidity. The continued series of dry years has completely absorbed every particle of moisture from the soil, and the superficial moisture upon which the crops and grass were subsisting up to the beginning of September has been found utterly inadequate to withstand the severe weather, which has obtained since, hence the rapidity of the collapse."

ICE-YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.—There are sensations and there are sensations, but for a "blood-maddener," that of ice-yachting takes a foremost place. The thin line that separates the participant from danger possesses a special fascination, while the terrific pace sends up nerve-excitement to the highest condition of tension. Clean solid ice, a few hours' work, and the sea is suggested a Polar expedition, a flask and a saucy craft, and the ice yachtsman is in his glory. The sheet is loosened and off the yacht shoots like an arrow from a bow. Away with a speed that catches the breath and makes the heart beat to the eyes, cutting the ice with a strange grating sound. Away, leaving everything behind!

Up thunders a lightning express on the Hudson River Railroad. Here is a chance! The driver blows a whistle, and the yacht, responded to from the yacht by an accepting cheer. Another reef is let out, and, leaning over in a manner suggestive of instant annihilation, the race begins. The locomotive is tested her fullest going power, sixty miles an hour. Bah! The yacht commences to draw on the express, and in a few minutes the race is over, the train getting "badly left." Accidents, however, will occur. The gearing is not always to be trusted, and whose blood is banked up at unexpected places. When an ice-yacht capsize—this does not often occur—the movement to destruction is very gradual. The "life" is "rescued," the sea is shown up, heels more and more, while the stern remains on the ice, and she quietly sinks the crew out of the box, or lets them hang by the shrouds till they drop on the ice. To the rescue, to people who have done everything, and whose blood is banked up against all excitement, we advise a spin on the Upper Hudson in an ice-yacht. [Frank Leslie's.]

Hascom cars are run in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and passengers are carried to nearly any point in the city for 25 cents, or two persons for the same price. A lively man has had some vehicles built in close imitation, and travels up into the city without paying any difference, until called upon to pay a dollar or two.

GENERAL NEWS.

Weather East of the Rocky Mountains—Chinese New Year in New York—The Alabama Defalcation—Man charged with an Ax Beheading—Mother charged with Murdering Her Child—Pattil Not Coming West—Prohibition in Pennsylvania—A Week's Business Failures—The Fire Record—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

THE WEATHER BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

OMAHA, February 21.—Snow fell in this vicinity yesterday to a depth of about three inches, and during the night it was considerably drifted. It has been snowing a little to-day. The morning has been clear and bright, and it is growing colder. Trains from Chicago to-day arrived a little late, but continued with the Union Pacific westbound.

The storm is quite severe on the western division of the Union Pacific, and particularly on the Laramie division, where the snow now lies from 10 to 30 inches deep, besides being drifted. Dispatches received at the Union Pacific headquarters state that it is snowing, blowing and drifting over the entire western division from Cheyenne to Oden, and the thermometer averages 35 degrees below.

Passenger trains 3 and 4, of the mountain district, are stuck in the snow between Shire and Red Butte in the western division. No. 4 of February 1st, on the western division, is laid up at Green River. All freight on the western division have been abandoned. The passenger train due here this afternoon had not reached Cheyenne at 5 o'clock. A blockade west of Cheyenne is threatened, and snow plows are already at work. Reports show that the snow is very general throughout Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Trains on the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha road were abandoned to-day. The roads centering here are open, and so far are having but very little trouble.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—A heavy snow storm prevailed all day, turning to a drizzling rain. Local indications are that the storm will be severe, and continue some days. The arrival of the steamship from the West is suspended, the streets in the city are almost deserted, and business was virtually at a standstill during the afternoon.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

CHICAGO, February 21.—At noon snow began falling heavily, and continued nearly the afternoon. The snow is very general, and is interfering with the westward and northward travel. The trouble is serious, and some lines are blocked.

pany: Amasa Stone, Cleveland, \$850,000; Bank of New York, \$35,000; American Exchange National Bank, \$70,000; Russell Sage, \$16,800; Second National Bank of New York, \$12,500; Union National Bank of New York, \$82,500. Total, \$1,066,800.

INSANE ASYLUM HORRORS.

PITTSBURGH, February 21.—Dr. Julius Sevin, of Erie, Pa., a practitioner of that city for half a century, and at one time Erie's leading physician, writes a letter against the management of the Diemont Insane Asylum, near this city. The Doctor went crazy nine years ago, and was incarcerated at Diemont. He asserts that after two years he became perfectly sane, and notwithstanding the management knew this, they kept him for seven years after, and he has just been released. Sevin says that while he was there he saw an old German named Thummr kicked to death by a keeper, and the doctors reported his death as the result of epilepsy. A man named Constantine Monstie, an accomplished scholar and perfectly sane, is a prisoner of his wife's paranoiac, who regularly pays for her husband's support at the asylum. Sevin asserts that there are over sixty sane patients there to-day. The Diemont management deny the story, and assert that he was out of his mind all the time he was incarcerated. The people of Erie believe Dr. Sevin's story.

A DOUBLE ROBBERY.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), February 21.—Henry F. Gillig, manager of the American Express in London, was robbed in a hotel yesterday of \$10,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry and bonds. Gillig has been showing a \$3,000 set of diamonds to the wife of a banker named Lloyd, and has just returned to the hotel. He threw his suitcase coat, in the pocket of which was the set, into the office, and went for his valise containing the property. Returning to the office the coat was gone, and in the excitement following he laid down his valise, which quickly disappeared.

A FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

ELKTON (Pa.), February 21.—Forty-seven Hungarians arrested for conspiracy in the railroad war at Bangor, have brought suit against the Superintendent of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroads, who made the complaint. The justice who made the warrants, and the Constable who served them, on a charge of false imprisonment. Each complainant claims \$5,000 damages.

INDUSTRIAL IMMIGRANTS.

BOSTON, February 21.—The steamship Samaria landed at Boston three Arabs, ticked for New York, but who decided to go further, and were arrested as vagrants. The police placed them on the Court dock, and ordered them taken back across the Atlantic. The steamship agents shipped them to New York, for which Collector Charles J. O'Connell refused a clearance to the Samaria, under a Federal law regarding the importation of paupers.

RIOTERS STRIKERS.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Two weeks ago the coal shovellers at Harper's rolling mill, Newport, Ky., struck against a reduction of wages, and Harper supplied their places with Cincinnati men. To-night these men, on their way from work under the escort of police, were attacked and beaten with stones. The Chief of Police and a couple of policemen were hurt, but not seriously. The mob at the last point of attack numbered over 1,000 men.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF THE ASHLAND MURDERERS.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), February 21.—About 400 State troops will attend the trial of Neal and Craft at Grayson next Tuesday. These parties are charged with rape, murder and arson, committed in Ashland about a year ago. On the first trial they were sentenced to death, but the Court of Appeals reversed the lower Court. On the occasion of the second trial of the case occurred the collision between a mob at Ashland and the State troops on the steamer Granite State last fall, in which several of the mob were killed and wounded, as well as spectators on the shore. The indications are that there will be no outbreak.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

NEW YORK, February 21.—The finishing touches on the drop curtain for the "Passion Play" are being put on. The curtain is twenty-seven feet in height and forty-eight feet in width, and represents a mass of crimson drapery, gold-fringed and looped in the center, so as to expose upon the inner band hanging a triple lily, emblematic of the prophecy that Judah shall bloom like the lily over the lily in Hebrew characters are the words "Jerusalem Holy."

KILLED WITH AN AX BEHE.

FORT WORTH STATION, February 21.—At Hardy Station, P. P. Estelle died from injuries inflicted by E. T. Stanley with an axe, who mistook the language used by Estelle about another party as applied to himself, and was leveling a blow at him. A warrant has been issued for Stanley's arrest.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY TROUBLE.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), February 21.—No further developments or orders have appeared in the Naval Academy insubordination affair.

PATTI NOT COMING.

NEW YORK, February 21.—De Vivo, the impresario, states that he offered Patti \$45,000 for nine concerts in England. Yesterday he received a telegram from Signor Franchi, Patti's agent, saying she could not accept, being obliged to leave New York for England April 18th.

FIRST

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

A cold, gray heaven over which the black clouds fly, and leaden, and streaked with fire beneath; No insect, bird, nor voice of melody; And all things whisper desolation, death.

Only a butterfly, amidst decay, And in dead white, a single, faint gleam; But all the singing birds have fled away— Like summer friends—gone, when we need them most.

And voices come to us from far and near Of dire disease, calamity and crime, To waken in the heart full many a fear, And make with outward life a mournful rhyme.

O, deathless mind, who seek frail nature's stay? Thou hast a safer trust—a surer gain; Ah! well I know—but I must seek, to-day, In nature's face some solace for life's pain!

And as I gaze, upon my sight, 'em now, Soft gleams of light come glimmering, breaking through the gloom.

The angry clouds that only veil heaven's brow— And now, behold! the calm, eternal blue.

And lo! a sun—as far as summer's own— All crimes and sorrows to the yearning sight; Above the gulf waste, he comes brightly! A hint, a sign, a promise heavenly bright!

O, stricken ones, who in low anguish pine, Whose days are dark with sorrow's mournful strife, Hope's tenderest rays still in the heart may shine, If love still blossoms from the heart's desire!

(Mrs. C. A. Chamberlain.)
 Sacramento, January, 25, 1883.

MISS LOVEALL'S SCHEME.

Christmas, 1879, Miss Lovell sat in the—Street Presbyterian Church, listening to a fervid appeal by Rev. Jeremiah Tompkins. The good man was nearly sixty. He had buried his wife and his two children, and therefore was more closely attached to his people. Some, however, wanted a younger man, or one less certain about everlasting punishment, or one not quite so particular about riding on the Sabbath; but in sublime unconsciousness of all this, he went on doing his duty. His personal appearance was good—people usually want a fine-looking minister. What little remained of his hair was quite white, his teeth had been renewed recently, and his dark eyes were preserved.

Miss Lovell had come to that age when women cease to allude to their birthdays, and are anxious to have youthful bonnets. Not that she was foolishly sensitive, but I suppose people generally dislike to hear their youth. Her father had left her a competency. Had she been like some women she would have gone into business, or started an orphan asylum; but like most she waited for some work to come to her. She had no money, but she had been asked to become the wife of a missionary; she should not have refused. Her only offer of marriage had been from a young man who was desirous of her money, which she had refused in time to say "No." She boarded in a very respectable family—almost too respectable; one that took boarders simply for company. Such are usually poor and proud. During one spring, for three months, each person had their breakfast of cold eggs and a piece of steamed bread. This was very good, but in time becomes monotonous.

Miss Lovell had asked herself a thousand times what she could best do for the world before leaving it, and this Christmas morning, as she heard Mr. Tompkins' picture of the needs of the poor young men in that city, without homes, only the cold room of a boarding-house, she decided to carry out a long-cherished plan of opening a place that should be a real home.

"Miss Lovell," said the lady where she boarded, "you have no idea of the hard work you are undertaking. We shall miss you" (and the pay), but she had decided, and soon she was on her way, cured. Miss Lovell having caused it to be understood that young men would be especially welcome, the second day Wilbur Denny and Frank Howe called. They were from the country, but as well versed in the ways of the world as city boys.

"Miss Lovell," said Denny, the older, "we earn small wages as clerks, and cannot afford to pay much for our board."

Two or three pretty women were shown, and of course they took the best for the smallest pay. They were all of the same nature. A fire was soon kindled in the grate, and Baxter's "Saints Rest," and "James' Persuasion to Early Piety" placed on the table, that the young men might be allowed to spend their evenings at home.

"I say, How," said Denny, "look at the book that 'Melissa the Good' (this was his pet name for her), has placed here to keep our youthful minds away from the theater. Shall we read tonight? Guess we have got our board cheap enough so that we can go twice a week or more."

Miss Lovell was pained at heart to hear footsteps in the hall near midnight, and to realize that Baxter and James had not proved availing.

"Won't you come into the parlor this evening, young men," said Miss Lovell at dinner. They came and were treated to figs and walnuts, and shown some albums. As they rose to go, exclaiming themselves early, Denny said, "Are there going to be any young ladies in the house?"

"If you would be better pleased," said the kind-hearted woman.

The next day she considered the progress of her experiment to Rev. Mr. Tompkins, she urged him to send any young lady of whom he might hear.

"I have been thinking, Miss Lovell," he said, with a shudder, "I should like to come myself. Do you have milk toast for supper and baked beans for Sunday morning breakfast? I never can preach on baked beans."

"My aim is to make a home for everybody. Mr. Tompkins, and you that have just what you want. I have started the house to do good."

A day or two later a young school teacher appeared, who also wanted the best for the least money.

"Do you have woolen sheets, Miss Lovell?"

"You shall have them if you like?"

"And could I have a bottle of warm water every night for my feet?"

"Oh, certainly."

"Rather good looking arrival," said Denny at tea, "say we stay a little in the parlor."

They did so, and Miss Lovell proved a bright and agreeable girl. She played the piano for the young men, was deeply interested in their business projects, and made herself very interesting.

"Felicity is very good for one evening in the week," said Denny. This was his nickname for Miss Lovell.

The minister soon moved in, and took the head of the table. This for a time quenched the hilarity of the three young people, but soon Dr. Jeffreys, a dentist, and a millionaire and his wife, joined the other circle, leaving the younger portion of the table to itself. The millionaire, Mr. Ketcham, had lived in an opposite part of the city, so that his penitence was not known to Miss Lovell. As he furnished his own coal he usually did without a fire in the grate, and was warmed by four gas jets, which Miss Lovell provided. He remarked to his wife that "gas gave a very comfortable and regular heat, while a coal fire was sometimes too hot and sometimes not hot enough."

"Do you have a daily paper?" he asked one day of Miss Lovell. "As your house is intended to be a home I thought you would need to take one." She had a semi-weekly and a religious paper, but would subscribe for a daily at once.

Mrs. Ketcham did not prove altogether agreeable. She fingered the fruit on the table, to find the softest peach or apple, and sometimes the bread, to see which piece was moistest.

"Miss Lovell," she would say, "don't you think quail on toast is very nice for supper?" and Mr. Ketcham and I are particularly fond of Malaga grapes." One night she remained late at the table to stave off her guests with the expectation that this was to be a home, but this is impossible where there are persons of such unusual social positions. We had no idea that you had clerks or a school mistress in your home feeling."

Miss Lovell went to Mr. Tompkins for consolation and quite broke down as she told her story.

"You must not expect a grateful world," said the minister. "The man most opposed to me in the church is one to whom I loaned fifty dollars to help bury his wife. I would the persons for whom you obtain positions forget you at once in their ambition for something higher. The world is living for itself; but there is great consolation in doing good for one's own sake. Do not school yourself not to be hurt by what people say."

Dr. Jeffreys was literary in his tastes, and an agreeable companion, but he had one serious fault. He bought fine pictures and books, and he felt that his happiness depended upon them, but he never paid for art. He was most affable with his creditors and made fair promises.

Christmas, 1880. One year of trial and vexation had passed with little apparent results for good. Christmas dinner was most enjoyable; even the minister, who was prone to confine himself to milk toast, felt unusually hungry after his Christmas dinner. Dr. Jeffreys gave a valuable edition of one of his favorites, Robert Browning's "Drama." The former said: "Poor thing, she will never know anything about the theater if we don't let a little missionary work with her," and the minister gave a restful picture of "Heaven."

Two weeks later a man came to the house in a great rage and asked for "Jeffreys."

"He said he'd pay fifty dollars for a set of Browning's, the next day after Christmas, and he never been near us. Besides, we've heard that he never paid his debts. I'd give him a good beating if I could see him. What hour does he come to his meals?"

Miss Lovell dreaded a scene, and excusing herself for a moment, she brought the fifteen dollars, thus paying for her own gift.

In the evening the young people desired a little party. Miss Lovell of course consented. The next day after Christmas dinner was upon her best state, besides some orange staves, left as mementoes.

She had taken several young girls, and a young man, at the pressing request of her sister, who thought that one was one of the best boys in the world, and she desired him to be under Christian influence. He proved to be a spoiled youth, who had deceived his mother, or the latter had not told the truth one night. Miss Lovell heard a great turn-out above stairs. She called the pastor, who was studying later than usual, and both hastened up, only to find that Owen, coming home drunk, had staggered into the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham. The former in his black silk night-gown and white woolen drawers was attempting to put the young man out, but he too drunk to appreciate the circumstances, declared that he had come on a visit, Mrs. Ketcham. That lady had removed her false teeth to a tumbler, and her wig to her bureau drawer, was in no condition to receive visitors, but she was giving Owen a piece of her mind as the minister and Miss Lovell entered.

"Miss Lovell," said Denny, the older, "we leave your home to-morrow. We are not in the habit of associating with drunkards. I have a boarding-house that does missionary work."

Miss Lovell could not in her heart object to their departure, but she smoothed the ways of the world as city boys.

"Miss Lovell," said Denny, the older, "we earn small wages as clerks, and cannot afford to pay much for our board."

Two or three pretty women were shown, and of course they took the best for the smallest pay. They were all of the same nature. A fire was soon kindled in the grate, and Baxter's "Saints Rest," and "James' Persuasion to Early Piety" placed on the table, that the young men might be allowed to spend their evenings at home.

"I say, How," said Denny, "look at the book that 'Melissa the Good' (this was his pet name for her), has placed here to keep our youthful minds away from the theater. Shall we read tonight? Guess we have got our board cheap enough so that we can go twice a week or more."

Miss Lovell was pained at heart to hear footsteps in the hall near midnight, and to realize that Baxter and James had not proved availing.

"Won't you come into the parlor this evening, young men," said Miss Lovell at dinner. They came and were treated to figs and walnuts, and shown some albums. As they rose to go, exclaiming themselves early, Denny said, "Are there going to be any young ladies in the house?"

"If you would be better pleased," said the kind-hearted woman.

The next day she considered the progress of her experiment to Rev. Mr. Tompkins, she urged him to send any young lady of whom he might hear.

"I have been thinking, Miss Lovell," he said, with a shudder, "I should like to come myself. Do you have milk toast for supper and baked beans for Sunday morning breakfast? I never can preach on baked beans."

"My aim is to make a home for everybody. Mr. Tompkins, and you that have just what you want. I have started the house to do good."

A day or two later a young school teacher appeared, who also wanted the best for the least money.

"Do you have woolen sheets, Miss Lovell?"

"You shall have them if you like?"

"And could I have a bottle of warm water every night for my feet?"

"Oh, certainly."

"Rather good looking arrival," said Denny at tea, "say we stay a little in the parlor."

They did so, and Miss Lovell proved a bright and agreeable girl. She played the piano for the young men, was deeply interested in their business projects, and made herself very interesting.

"Felicity is very good for one evening in the week," said Denny. This was his nickname for Miss Lovell.

The minister soon moved in, and took the head of the table. This for a time quenched the hilarity of the three young people, but soon Dr. Jeffreys, a dentist, and a millionaire and his wife, joined the other circle, leaving the younger portion of the table to itself. The millionaire, Mr. Ketcham, had lived in an opposite part of the city, so that his penitence was not known to Miss Lovell. As he furnished his own coal he usually did without a fire in the grate, and was warmed by four gas jets, which Miss Lovell provided. He remarked to his wife that "gas gave a very comfortable and regular heat, while a coal fire was sometimes too hot and sometimes not hot enough."

"Do you have a daily paper?" he asked one day of Miss Lovell. "As your house is intended to be a home I thought you would need to take one." She had a semi-weekly and a religious paper, but would subscribe for a daily at once.

Mrs. Ketcham did not prove altogether agreeable. She fingered the fruit on the table, to find the softest peach or apple, and sometimes the bread, to see which piece was moistest.

"Miss Lovell," she would say, "don't you think quail on toast is very nice for supper?" and Mr. Ketcham and I are particularly fond of Malaga grapes." One night she remained late at the table to stave off her guests with the expectation that this was to be a home, but this is impossible where there are persons of such unusual social positions. We had no idea that you had clerks or a school mistress in your home feeling."

Miss Lovell went to Mr. Tompkins for consolation and quite broke down as she told her story.

"You must not expect a grateful world," said the minister. "The man most opposed to me in the church is one to whom I loaned fifty dollars to help bury his wife. I would the persons for whom you obtain positions forget you at once in their ambition for something higher. The world is living for itself; but there is great consolation in doing good for one's own sake. Do not school yourself not to be hurt by what people say."

Dr. Jeffreys was literary in his tastes, and an agreeable companion, but he had one serious fault. He bought fine pictures and books, and he felt that his happiness depended upon them, but he never paid for art. He was most affable with his creditors and made fair promises.

Christmas, 1880. One year of trial and vexation had passed with little apparent results for good. Christmas dinner was most enjoyable; even the minister, who was prone to confine himself to milk toast, felt unusually hungry after his Christmas dinner. Dr. Jeffreys gave a valuable edition of one of his favorites, Robert Browning's "Drama." The former said: "Poor thing, she will never know anything about the theater if we don't let a little missionary work with her," and the minister gave a restful picture of "Heaven."

Two weeks later a man came to the house in a great rage and asked for "Jeffreys."

"He said he'd pay fifty dollars for a set of Browning's, the next day after Christmas, and he never been near us. Besides, we've heard that he never paid his debts. I'd give him a good beating if I could see him. What hour does he come to his meals?"

Miss Lovell dreaded a scene, and excusing herself for a moment, she brought the fifteen dollars, thus paying for her own gift.

In the evening the young people desired a little party. Miss Lovell of course consented. The next day after Christmas dinner was upon her best state, besides some orange staves, left as mementoes.

She had taken several young girls, and a young man, at the pressing request of her sister, who thought that one was one of the best boys in the world, and she desired him to be under Christian influence. He proved to be a spoiled youth, who had deceived his mother, or the latter had not told the truth one night. Miss Lovell heard a great turn-out above stairs. She called the pastor, who was studying later than usual, and both hastened up, only to find that Owen, coming home drunk, had staggered into the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham. The former in his black silk night-gown and white woolen drawers was attempting to put the young man out, but he too drunk to appreciate the circumstances, declared that he had come on a visit, Mrs. Ketcham. That lady had removed her false teeth to a tumbler, and her wig to her bureau drawer, was in no condition to receive visitors, but she was giving Owen a piece of her mind as the minister and Miss Lovell entered.

Miss Lovell could not in her heart object to their departure, but she smoothed the ways of the world as city boys.

"Miss Lovell," said Denny, the older, "we earn small wages as clerks, and cannot afford to pay much for our board."

Two or three pretty women were shown, and of course they took the best for the smallest pay. They were all of the same nature. A fire was soon kindled in the grate, and Baxter's "Saints Rest," and "James' Persuasion to Early Piety" placed on the table, that the young men might be allowed to spend their evenings at home.

"I say, How," said Denny, "look at the book that 'Melissa the Good' (this was his pet name for her), has placed here to keep our youthful minds away from the theater. Shall we read tonight? Guess we have got our board cheap enough so that we can go twice a week or more."

Miss Lovell was pained at heart to hear footsteps in the hall near midnight, and to realize that Baxter and James had not proved availing.

"Won't you come into the parlor this evening, young men," said Miss Lovell at dinner. They came and were treated to figs and walnuts, and shown some albums. As they rose to go, exclaiming themselves early, Denny said, "Are there going to be any young ladies in the house?"

"If you would be better pleased," said the kind-hearted woman.

The next day she considered the progress of her experiment to Rev. Mr. Tompkins, she urged him to send any young lady of whom he might hear.

"I have been thinking, Miss Lovell," he said, with a shudder, "I should like to come myself. Do you have milk toast for supper and baked beans for Sunday morning breakfast? I never can preach on baked beans."

"My aim is to make a home for everybody. Mr. Tompkins, and you that have just what you want. I have started the house to do good."

A day or two later a young school teacher appeared, who also wanted the best for the least money.

"Do you have woolen sheets, Miss Lovell?"

"You shall have them if you like?"

"And could I have a bottle of warm water every night for my feet?"

"Oh, certainly."

"Rather good looking arrival," said Denny at tea, "say we stay a little in the parlor."

They did so, and Miss Lovell proved a bright and agreeable girl. She played the piano for the young men, was deeply interested in their business projects, and made herself very interesting.

"Felicity is very good for one evening in the week," said Denny. This was his nickname for Miss Lovell.

The minister soon moved in, and took the head of the table. This for a time quenched the hilarity of the three young people, but soon Dr. Jeffreys, a dentist, and a millionaire and his wife, joined the other circle, leaving the younger portion of the table to itself. The millionaire, Mr. Ketcham, had lived in an opposite part of the city, so that his penitence was not known to Miss Lovell. As he furnished his own coal he usually did without a fire in the grate, and was warmed by four gas jets, which Miss Lovell provided. He remarked to his wife that "gas gave a very comfortable and regular heat, while a coal fire was sometimes too hot and sometimes not hot enough."

"Do you have a daily paper?" he asked one day of Miss Lovell. "As your house is intended to be a home I thought you would need to take one." She had a semi-weekly and a religious paper, but would subscribe for a daily at once.

Mrs. Ketcham did not prove altogether agreeable. She fingered the fruit on the table, to find the softest peach or apple, and sometimes the bread, to see which piece was moistest.

"Miss Lovell," she would say, "don't you think quail on toast is very nice for supper?" and Mr. Ketcham and I are particularly fond of Malaga grapes." One night she remained late at the table to stave off her guests with the expectation that this was to be a home, but this is impossible where there are persons of such unusual social positions. We had no idea that you had clerks or a school mistress in your home feeling."

Miss Lovell went to Mr. Tompkins for consolation and quite broke down as she told her story.

"You must not expect a grateful world," said the minister. "The man most opposed to me in the church is one to whom I loaned fifty dollars to help bury his wife. I would the persons for whom you obtain positions forget you at once in their ambition for something higher. The world is living for itself; but there is great consolation in doing good for one's own sake. Do not school yourself not to be hurt by what people say."

Dr. Jeffreys was literary in his tastes, and an agreeable companion, but he had one serious fault. He bought fine pictures and books, and he felt that his happiness depended upon them, but he never paid for art. He was most affable with his creditors and made fair promises.

Christmas, 1880. One year of trial and vexation had passed with little apparent results for good. Christmas dinner was most enjoyable; even the minister, who was prone to confine himself to milk toast, felt unusually hungry after his Christmas dinner. Dr. Jeffreys gave a valuable edition of one of his favorites, Robert Browning's "Drama." The former said: "Poor thing, she will never know anything about the theater if we don't let a little missionary work with her," and the minister gave a restful picture of "Heaven."

Two weeks later a man came to the house in a great rage and asked for "Jeffreys."

"He said he'd pay fifty dollars for a set of Browning's, the next day after Christmas, and he never been near us. Besides, we've heard that he never paid his debts. I'd give him a good beating if I could see him. What hour does he come to his meals?"

Miss Lovell dreaded a scene, and excusing herself for a moment, she brought the fifteen dollars, thus paying for her own gift.

In the evening the young people desired a little party. Miss Lovell of course consented. The next day after Christmas dinner was upon her best state, besides some orange staves, left as mementoes.

She had taken several young girls, and a young man, at the pressing request of her sister, who thought that one was one of the best boys in the world, and she desired him to be under Christian influence. He proved to be a spoiled youth, who had deceived his mother, or the latter had not told the truth one night. Miss Lovell heard a great turn-out above stairs. She called the pastor, who was studying later than usual, and both hastened up, only to find that Owen, coming home drunk, had staggered into the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham. The former in his black silk night-gown and white woolen drawers was attempting to put the young man out, but he too drunk to appreciate the circumstances, declared that he had come on a visit, Mrs. Ketcham. That lady had removed her false teeth to a tumbler, and her wig to her bureau drawer, was in no condition to receive visitors, but she was giving Owen a piece of her mind as the minister and Miss Lovell entered.

Miss Lovell could not in her heart object to their departure, but she smoothed the ways of the world as city boys.

"Miss Lovell," said Denny, the older, "we earn small wages as clerks, and cannot afford to pay much for our board."

Two or three pretty women were shown, and of course they took the best for the smallest pay. They were all of the same nature. A fire was soon kindled in the grate, and Baxter's "Saints Rest," and "James' Persuasion to Early Piety" placed on the table, that the young men might be allowed to spend their evenings at home.

"I say, How," said Denny, "look at the book that 'Melissa the Good' (this was his pet name for her), has placed here to keep our youthful minds away from the theater. Shall we read tonight? Guess we have got our board cheap enough so that we can go twice a week or more."

Miss Lovell was pained at heart to hear footsteps in the hall near midnight, and to realize that Baxter and James had not proved availing.

THE FARM.

MATTER SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

The Value of Deep Plowing, Subsoiling and thorough Cultivation in Addition to Drainage—Farm Notes.

We last Saturday made some comments upon the value and importance of the drainage of lands in order to secure the best results from tillage, and by which treatment also its value is equally increased for vineyard and orchard purposes, as well as for nearly every use. The benefits arising from such preparation of lands have long since passed the realm of experiment and have become as firmly established facts as that the planting of corn and sowing of wheat are necessary preliminaries for the subsequent harvesting of crops of these cereals.

Next in importance for consideration of the farmer, after the subject of drainage, is that of deep plowing and subsoiling, and in this State, where we have regular recurring annual droughts, or dry seasons, this question applies with even greater force than in the Eastern States, where dry seasons are the exception and not the rule. There it has been established that by a proper system of drainage, followed by deep plowing and thorough cultivation; and in other cases, upon favorably located lands, without drainage, but by deep or subsoil plowing, and thorough working of the ground, the necessary moisture is secured in condition of soil for the growth of crops is maintained through droughts, and a full yield obtained. That this is the direct and exclusive result of such preparation and cultivation is a fact that is not only proved by the fact that upon land not so prepared, and cultivated only in the ordinary methods, and lying immediately along side, crops in the same seasons utterly failed and were not harvested, while the lands here recommended, which are not new in theory to most farmers, are worthy of the most earnest consideration and adoption in the State. If by the use of these more thorough methods of preparing and tilling the soil an increased yield is secured, says the farmer, which has been abundantly proven—and at the same time security against failure of crops and disaster in unusual dry seasons—it would seem that no consideration remained from which the farmer could be deterred from adopting the necessary means to secure so desirable results.

The item of expense necessary to carry out a thorough system of drainage is such, it is true, that all whose lands may render it desirable to employ it may not be in financial condition to engage in the undertaking. Those so situated, however, and who have heretofore only employed the ordinary and more common methods of preparing the soil, may find it going to a depth of from four to eight inches, and subsequently preparing and harrowing the ground in an indifferent manner, merely sufficient to insure the covering of the seed, and depending upon the favorable climate and the nature of the soil, the farmer may obtain a profitable return—may, from at once adopting the method of deep plowing or subsoiling, very largely increase the yield per acre of the crops raised in the San Joaquin valley, by deep plowing (and we believe subsoil plowing in that instance) and thorough cultivation had, raised an excellent and full crop of wheat, while all the other fields in the vicinity, cultivated only in the ordinary way, obtained no yield whatever, and did not even reap their fields. The case referred to was considered, at the time, as fully demonstrating the facts urged above, and the farmer himself has since said that the results of the operation of overcoming the failures from the droughts, even of the upper San Joaquin valley.

By this method, deep and thorough cultivation of the ground, a more and more successful result is obtained. The soil is maintained, and, in addition to these necessary conditions, the greatest amount of atmospheric oxygen gains admittance to the soil, where its presence is absolutely necessary to plant growth and yield. It is only in presence of free oxygen that seeds germinate, and they may be kept for an indefinite length of time in the dormant state if oxygen be excluded from them. The atmosphere of the soil, composed of weeks which sometimes in the spring after lands are subsoiled, and which seemed to be free of weeds. The seeds which produced the unexpected and unwelcome crop had been buried in the region, or a part of the soil, beneath the action of oxygen. During the process of subsoiling either these seeds were thrown to the surface with the subsoil which was turned up by the plow, or else the subsoil was carried down to the surface, and atmospheric oxygen. In either case the dormant seeds sprang suddenly into life, and surprised the farmer by yielding an immense and unlooked for crop of weeds.

The presence of air, or oxygen, augments the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil, by which means they are converted into the substances of plant nutrition. Like seeds, organic matter must be preserved for a long time in the dormant state. Almost as much depends upon the physical condition of the soil when planted, as upon its chemical composition, as to whether the crop will be remunerative or not. No farmer need ever think of trying to subsoil a crop on a bed of potter's clay, or even if he knew it contained all the other requisites of fertility. By the use of the plow during the proper seasons of the year, and under the right conditions of the soil, the farmer may secure the most refractory soils can be reduced to a more or less perfect state of mellowness and tilth.

In the above remarks we have spoken of deep plowing and subsoiling as distinct methods, but these are often both included in the latter term.

Some by the term subsoiling mean that by means of large plows the surface soil is turned under and replaced by material brought up by the plow from the upper strata of the subsoil. The other method of subsoiling is to have two plows, either combined or separate, the second one following in the furrow made by the first. The first is an ordinary surface plow, and simply opens a furrow through the soil. The second in the furrow made by the first breaks the subsoil to a depth of from ten to eighteen inches below the bottom of the first furrow. Each of these methods are specially adapted for particular kinds of subsoils, and the question of how deep it is desirable to subsoil, is to be determined by the nature of the subsoil itself, and its value or worthlessness, from its constituent elements to aid, by mixture with the soil above it, to render a deeper and more durable reformed and mellowed soil. It may be safely said, however, that there is but little land that will not be vastly improved by the deeper methods of plowing, and none but that will be greatly benefited by far more thorough cultivation and deep pulverizing than has been usual in the California way of easy farming.

But while the deep plowing and thorough cultivation will give these immediate results, they will not be as complete and abiding as a permanent result, unless accompanied by a good system of drainage, for the effects of subsoiling are soon nullified to a greater or less extent by the cementing effects and accumulation of noxious substances in the stagnant water of the subsoil, which, in the absence of drainage, will have no way of escape, and will not be conducive to

plant growth, even if it is not injurious to it. These substances, if they may be to an extent removed or their effects overcome by frequently being brought to the surface by the deep running plow; but anything less than the complete method mentioned, will give results proportionately below the best results in yield and profit that it is possible to obtain.

It would be of interest and value to farmers to know from those who have had experience in applying artificial drainage and deep or subsoil plowing, what success was produced at their hands by these methods. We therefore invite reports from those who had such experience, that the results may be published for the benefit of our readers. Let the communication state briefly and to the point the nature of land applied to, the methods used, and results.

A dairyman should study the peculiarities of each cow. Some cows will appropriate all the extra food they can digest to the secretion of milk, and even deplete their own systems to keep up a full flow of milk. Such cows should be especially well provided for—their generosity should be reciprocated. These are the cows that pay for feeding. They pay back the principal with a large percentage of interest on all the extra food they consume. These are the only good cows that will pay for extra feeding. In fact, they are the only good cows that will pay for feeding at all. A dairyman may rest assured that a cow that will not respond to liberal feeding by an equal increase of milk is not worth keeping, and instead of adding to his income runs him in debt every year.

Colonel F. D. Curtis writes that the white Belgian carrots yield twice as much as the long orange, and he regards them as equally nutritious. This is doubtless true, in numerous experiments larger roots of the same variety contain proportionately less sugar and nutriment than small ones. The white Belgian carrots are not salable in the market, while the long orange will nearly always sell for more than the white. Such crops, except to be used as an appetizer. When carrots can be sold by the wagon-load at forty to fifty cents per bushel, and retail at thirty-six cents per half bushel, the price goes beyond the feeding value. At these prices to crop can be profitably grown near a good market.—[American Farmer.]

A Texas farmer, by turning his sheep in his wheat in the autumn, and allowing them to graze during the winter and spring months, has increased his yield of wheat. "The last piece of wheat I grazed will make twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it would have made more, but it was badly damaged by the worms. Now, I don't think my wheat was materially injured by grazing, and yet my whole lamb crop was raised on wheat."

Poultry breeders do not seem to appreciate the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purpose. No matter whether the bones are from chickens, turkeys, or geese, they can be used to a moderate quantity of bones, though those kept in close confinement need them most.

A good sheep does not consume more food than a bad one, nor does it cost more to shear. The freight and charges on high-class wool are higher than those for the poorest fleeces. It is therefore the production of high-class wool which the flock-masters of the country should ever keep in view.

The curry-comb, though small, is an important article about the stable. All animals except sheep and ponies, will thrive better and appear to better advantage if they are daily well groomed.

</

